BOOK NOTICES.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalænæ in the British Museum. Volume VI. London: 1906. Catalogue of the Noctuidæ in the collection of the British Museum by Sir George F. Hampson, Bart.

Volume VI, now before us, comprises the Cucullianæ, a subfamily of the Noctuidæ "characterized by its trifid neuration of the hind wings combined with spineless tibiæ and smooth eyes surrounded by eye-lashes of bristle-like hair." 692 species are catalogued in III genera, of which 251 species in 46 genera are from the North American fauna, north of Mexico. The changes in our familiar names, while considerable, are not greater than would be expected as a result of the revision of the species of the world, nor greater than in preceding volumes of this work. The same scheme has been rigidly adhered to. The largest North American genera are Oncocnemis, Graptolitha (Xylina of our lists), and Cucullia, containing 52, 39 and 24 species respectively. Xylina replaces Calocampa, as used by us, owing to a change in the type species. Ten new genera are proposed, viz.: Protophana for Herrichia cervina Hy. Edw.; Homoncocnemis for Oncocnemis fortis Grt.; Brachylomia for Cleoceris populi Streck., Dryobota rectifascia Sm. and Cleoceris discolor Sm.; Dryotype for Dryobota opina Grt.; Xylotype for Xylina capax Grt.; Eurotype for Polia acutissima Grt., medialis Grt., confragosa Morr. and contadina Sm.; Harpaglæa for Glæa sericea Morr., tremula Harv. and pastillicans Morr.; Psectraglæa for Glæa carnosa Grt. and olivata Harv.; Brachycosmia for Anchocelis digitalis Grt. Among other changes, Dryobota Led. is restricted to the European furva Esp., and does not occur in our fauna; Staudinger's genus Bryomnia is used for our five species taken from Perigea, Polia and Hadena of our lists; Glæa is sunk under Conistra Hübn., the Tentamen names not being recognized; Amathes Hübn. takes most of our Orthosias. Several new species are described. The volume of plates accompanying the text seems even better than usual. We only regret that these very useful volumes follow each other so slowly, although we fully realize that it is impossible for one man to do more than Sir George Hampson does, and do it so well.